

BOARD DECLARES ITS NEW POLICY FOR NEW HAVEN

Safety, Economy and Only Business of Road To Be Rule in Future.

WILL FULLY COMPLY WITH COURT ORDER

All Subsidiaries to Go in Time and No Fresh Ones Unless Legally Acquired.

"To attend closely to the business of transportation, and to conduct it so as to keep capital requirements to a minimum, and to promote in every reasonable way safety, efficiency and economy, and to furnish good service to the public," will be one of the policies of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, according to a statement issued by the corporation last night.

This declaration is incorporated in a statement drawn up at a meeting of the board of directors a week ago today to answer questions, as to the policy of the company in making use of any new capital that might be obtained, which were submitted by representatives of the Public Utilities Commission of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Another equally important purpose is outlined: "It will also be a policy of this company not to acquire any interest in properties and business other than those which are directly and clearly necessary to the transportation companies, which, under the laws of the United States, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, it is allowed to hold and operate."

Will Comply with Order.

The statement reviews the details of the decree of dissolution signed here by Judge Mayer, of the Federal Court, in October 11 last, and announces the company's intention of complying with the order by selling certain stock and winding up some of the companies controlled by the New Haven.

"It is the intention to continue to operate the New York, Boston & Westchester Railway Company," the announcement goes on, "and to help develop the territory through which it runs, with the belief that in time this will become a paying investment out of great value as an alternate route into the City of New York. In the meantime it is planned to consolidate with the Westchester Northern Company."

"The policy of the company is to preserve its present properties so far as it can and not to acquire any new properties, to simplify its corporate organization as rapidly as it can and to reduce the number of corporations holding its various assets, so that the public and public authorities can understand clearly the assets and liabilities of the New Haven company, considered as a whole."

"It will be necessary, however, from time to time for the New Haven company to protect its investment in some of the subordinate companies by making advances for payment of interest and for additions, improvements and betterments pending the sale of the properties."

Millions Will Be Needed.

"In a road as large as the New Haven, and occupying so populous a territory, the demand for new capital for additions and improvements on the existing property is very great, and in the next ten years a great many millions of dollars should be spent in putting the property in a position to do its work with the greatest safety, efficiency and economy."

"Should the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut grant the request now made for laws that will permit some better plan for obtaining new capital from the investing public, the requirements of the laws of those states will be complied with strictly in the issue of any securities, so that there may be no doubt about the legality and validity of such new issues."

"All new securities will be issued in accordance with the laws now in existence, as amended by those now proposed, and the policy of the company will be to use the money so obtained by the sale of such securities to: "Satisfy the floating debt; make needed physical improvements on the New Haven road; advance the minimum amount necessary to companies in which it now has an interest, but which it hopes to sell at some future time; sell its so-called outside properties, securities and real estate not essential to the property, and to use the proceeds in reducing the liabilities of the company or in making needed improvements to its physical property, thus reducing the necessity for new capital."

Certain Stocks Held.

So far there have been assigned and transferred all of the shares of preferred and common stock of the Boston Railroad Holding Company, all of the shares of the subsidiary and leased lines of the Boston & Maine Railroad owned or held by the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the entire capital stock of the Rhode Island Company, Providence & Danbury Railroad Company and the Sea View Railroad Company.

When the affairs of the Eastern Steamship Company reach a promising stage the stock will be sold, so that too much money will not be lost on the investment. Other stock ordered sold will be released as soon as market conditions warrant.

"The stock control of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, it is announced, 'will be retained unless an opportunity can be found to dispose of the same to the advantage of the New Haven company. This route gives New England direct connection with the anthracite coal fields.'

Boston, Feb. 16. Legislation to validate the stock of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company outstanding on June 30, 1914, including a portion declared to have been issued without authority of Massachusetts law since 1910, is recommended by the Public Service Commission in a report filed today. It is further recommended that the funding of all the floating debt outstanding be authorized.

Referring to the directors' statement of their future policy, the commission says: "The policy is, on the whole, commendable, and should lead, if it is followed out, to a simplification of the affairs of the company, to a concentration of attention upon its proper transportation business and to other needed reforms of past practices."

The commission adds that while it believes the present management sincere, the state cannot safely guide its action by a mere voluntary statement which has no binding force when management continually changes. "The New Haven," concludes the report, "after flouting Massachusetts law for years, now shows signs of penitence and expresses a desire to abide by our laws."

Boycott Aids Price Boost. Information reached Mr. Becker last night that at least one large baking concern was holding out.

Wheat Supply in U. S. Is Federal Mystery



MRS. JULIAN HEATH, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL HOUSEWIVES LEAGUE, WHO SAYS THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DOES NOT KNOW HOW MUCH WHEAT IS AVAILABLE, AND WHERE IT IS BEING HELD.

Continued from page 1

producers are holding," he wrote. "As to the amount of wheat now in the elevators, we have no data. It is not definitely known whether the wheat is moving out of the elevators rapidly. It is not definitely known whether the producers are shipping in to the elevators."

In answering each question more fully, however, Mr. Vrooman quoted figures from "The Chicago Daily Bulletin." Referring to the percentage of the surplus shipped abroad already, he had some figures at hand. He said that out of the surplus of about 280,000,000 bushels of the 1914 crop available for export up to January 1 about 175,000,000 had been exported. That would be about 62 per cent of the surplus crop. The surplus has been going out of the country at the rate of 1,000,000 bushels a day for the last few weeks, according to testimony before Referee Nussbaum at the Attorney General's inquiry yesterday.

The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture closed by saying that he was unable to get the information sought in her other questions, and "am afraid there is no way of ascertaining it for you."

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even was boycotting groceries and delicatessen stores, who had been their regular customers by refusing to sell them bread because they would not retail it at six cents. The Deputy Attorney General will push the investigation hard along this line, as such an act on the part of the large bakers is a flagrant violation of the Donnelly anti-trust law. He explained that it would be a gross criminal attempt to restrain trade.

There was a large attendance at the first hearing yesterday. It opened in a small room in the office of the Attorney General at 299 Broadway, but at the afternoon session it was found necessary to move into a larger room on a lower floor.

Most of the time was spent in bringing out statistics in regard to bread and flour conditions among the local baking concerns, big and small. Representatives of the Ward, Shults and General Baking companies were brought before the court. First, that the price of the flour had been advanced to six cents, the evidence did show two important things. First, that the price was pretty generally raised on the same day, February 16, and, secondly, that there were frequent and special meetings of some of the bakers' associations during the few days prior to the raise.

In developing this point, Mr. Becker began with George W. Perkins, the first witness called. While Mr. Perkins was not willing to say that the price went up on an exact date, he told the city he declared that the investigation of the Mayor's committee on food supply, of which he is chairman, showed that it had been "pretty general."

Mr. Becker questioned Commissioner Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, the next witness, closely in regard to a meeting of the Jewish Master Bakers' Association, a few weeks ago, in Liberty Hall, in East Houston Street, which the witness attested. Commissioner Hartigan said that about 150 bakers were present at the meeting, and the subject of raising the price of bread was discussed. He added, however, that no resolution or agreement had been adopted at the meeting relative to raising the price, and that he had cautioned the bakers as to the provisions of the Donnelly law, and advised them to take no concerted action. He said the bakers differed in their views as to the propriety of acting together in raising the price, but that it was an absolute necessity for many of them to raise it on account of the high price of flour.

Hartigan Tells of Probe.

Asked if the price was raised generally at the same time throughout the city, Commissioner Hartigan replied that as to an exact date, he did not know, but that he had found many bakers in different parts of the city who were selling bread at five cents, and some at four cents. It was his opinion that while most of the larger bakers had raised the price, many of the small bakers still clung to the old price in order to keep their trade.

Alfred Rorer, vice-president of the Shults Baking Company; William H. Collins, president of the General Baking Company; and James E. Arthur, secretary of the Ward Baking Company, all testified that they raised the price to six cents on February 16. They declared that they did it independently and individually, without agreement or understanding with any one else. No action toward raising the price had been taken formally by the board of directors at a meeting, where a second of it might have been taken, according to their testimony. Some of the officials of the company had merely issued the order, and the word had gone out over the telephone to the various managers of the branches of the concern.

The representatives of the concern denied that they controlled any mills, but bought their flour from various mills and mill agents, in the open market. Most of them were sure that none of their directors had any interest in milling or elevator concerns. Mr. Becker obtained a list of the directors of these large independent companies from the witnesses.

"Special Meetings" Held.

William Pechter, chairman of the East Side Retail Master Bakers' Association, came the nearest of any to indicating, at least, that there might have been some understanding among the members of his association in regard to raising the price. The association includes in its membership about 90 per cent of the bakers on the lower East Side below Fourteenth Street, the witness said. In answer to Mr. Becker's questions he said the association had held two "special meetings" in January.

"Was there a discussion at these meetings about the necessity of raising the price of the rice bread?" he was asked.

"There was no general discussion or agreement," said Pechter, "but as chairman of the association I spoke of the necessity of raising the price, and then told the bakers to go home and each one do as he pleased about it."

The witness said that most of the bakers did raise the price on February 16. He admitted that they had been advised as to the law and told not to enter into any written or oral agreement, and they had studiously avoided doing so.

CALLS FOR PRIVATE CHARITY INQUIRY

Senator Thompson Says Payroll of Two Societies Is \$174,603.89.

\$86,609 DISBURSED FOR RELIEF WORK

Legislator Asks for Investigation of All Organizations in the State.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Albany, Feb. 16. Declaring that there had been built up a substantial and profitable business, as well as a political organization, out of charity, Senator George F. Thompson, of Niagara, introduced today a resolution calling for an investigation of all private charitable organizations. He said those back of this "charity business" had capitalized the benevolence of men and women who contributed to relieve the distress of those less fortunate than themselves.

"In 1882," said Senator Thompson, "the Legislature chartered the Charity Organization Society of New York. Among the purposes set forth in the act incorporating the society was to obtain from the proper charities and charitable individuals suitable and accurate relief for deserving cases." In 1907 that clause was amended to read: "To obtain from the proper charities and charitable individuals accurate relief for suitable cases." "A questionable percentage of the money collected by this organization has never reached 'deserving cases,' unless the distinguished and respectable upholders of the organization and paid up themselves large salaries, and are to be classed as the 'deserving cases.'"

Heavy Salary Rolls.

"The last published report of the Charity Organization Society shows that there was paid in salaries from the funds \$127,272.10; there was paid in 'adequate relief for suitable cases,' only \$86,609.02."

"So closely interlocked, I understand, that it is almost identical, at least, so far as the personnel of the salary beneficiaries is concerned, is the School of Philanthropy, which, in 1914, made an annual salary roll of \$37,129.99, making a total of \$174,603.89 in addition approximately \$15,000 is charged to office expenses."

"While the so-called reports of the Charity Organization Society give those figures, like other organizations in this state which collect money in a public way, they persistently refuse to make any proper accounting of their expenditures. The public, from whom these donations are collected, is entitled to know who the 'deserving' persons are who participate in this \$174,603.89 payroll and how 'deserving' each is. The heads of some of these organizations are said to be on several payrolls."

Demands an Accounting.

"Since it is in a way a public business it should be subject to the same measure of control and exercise over other business. They should be forced to make an accounting—an accounting which will show how they have administered their trust, not such an inadequate general accounting as is now made. We have therefore suggested an investigation to show what has been done with funds collected in this manner in the past. The Legislature is the only body which has the power to make such an investigation. They are entitled to refuse to make such an accounting voluntarily."

"I do not expect there will be any opposition to the resolution for some time. Certainly there ought not to be. There has been nothing improper about the handling of these funds."

DEWET TRIAL OPENS AT BLOEMFONTEIN

Bloemfontein (via London), Feb. 16. The trial of General Christian De Wet and other leaders of the South African rebellion against Great Britain, who are charged with high treason, began here today.

General De Wet, the leader of the rebellion, was captured on December 10 on a farm at Waterburg, British Bechuanaland, whither he had been pursued by a motor car brigade. Since then he has been in the other command of the insurrectionary forces have been captured or surrendered.

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"Was there a discussion at these meetings about the necessity of raising the price of the rice bread?" he was asked.

"There was no general discussion or agreement," said Pechter, "but as chairman of the association I spoke of the necessity of raising the price, and then told the bakers to go home and each one do as he pleased about it."

The witness said that most of the bakers did raise the price on February 16. He admitted that they had been advised as to the law and told not to enter into any written or oral agreement, and they had studiously avoided doing so.

"So, as far as you were concerned, you might have been the only one to raise the price, was that it?" asked the Deputy Attorney General.

"Yes, that's right," was the reply. "You had no fear of being killed by the trade away from you?" asked Mr. Becker.

"No, sir; no fear of that," replied the witness.

"You considered that the superiority of your bread, even at the higher price, would hold your customers, was that it?" asked Mr. Becker.

"Yes, sir," Pechter replied emphatically, creating a laugh.

Harry D. Tipton, auditor of the Shults company, "breaking even" with the price at six cents a loaf. Figures were submitted by Tipton and representatives of the other large companies to show that the profit had been wiped out on the five-cent loaf by the rise of flour, and that there was little profit at six cents.

On the strength of information received yesterday from the president of a large Long Island City bakery, District Attorney Perkins began immediately his own investigation of the recent raise in the price of bread.

When bread went to six cents a loaf, this baker refused to join in the general advance. Since then, according to his statement through his attorney yesterday, he has been consistently persecuted by other bakers.

Mr. Perkins refused to make public the name of his informer until today, when the latter will appear in answer to a subpoena from the District Attorney's office. With the assistance of Assistant District Attorney Conlon, Mr. Perkins issued four other subpoenas, one for a driver employed by the Long Island concern and the others for customers of theirs, small dealers on the East Side.

The bakery operates a number of delivery wagons in New York, and the owner states that several of his drivers have been assaulted at the instigation of rival firms and the contents of the wagons ruined. One of the drivers, who has been summoned, received a severe beating. It is charged also that several of the bakery's customers, who deal with other firms as well, have been warned that they will be boycotted unless they stop purchasing from the Long Island City company.

On the Belgian Bread Line

by Frederick Palmer, is a vivid and poignant article showing Belgian conditions at present. In this week's

Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

FIGHT IN SING SING, WARDEN REJOICES

Prison Has Been Dangerously Proper, He Tells University Forum.

"I bring you good news from Sing Sing," said Warden Thomas Mott Osborne last night. "We had a fight in the mess hall to-day."

The warden told the members of the University Forum at the Plaza of an outbreak in the ranks of the Golden Rule Brotherhood. He also described his sensations at the execution of the two Chinese, Lee Dock and Eng Hing—the first prisoners to be put to death under his administration.

"I am glad the fight came at last," he announced. "Ever since I took charge Sing Sing has been good—too good for men that were not what you might call tin angels. It has worried me. I distrust spasms of virtue. Sometimes I have had to pinch myself to believe that the institution of which I was the head was really Sing Sing prison. Every one has been so dangerously proper."

The fight, Mr. Osborne said, started when the men were dining out after their night meal. Only two of the prisoners participated, and these were quickly separated by the convict sergeant-at-arms and locked in their cells to await trial before the judges of the Brotherhood to-morrow.

"I am glad the fight occurred for a very real reason, the warden insisted. "There are trouble makers in Sing Sing. Well meaning persons have advised me to get rid of them. That is just what I will not do. I could have them transferred to another penitentiary, but they are too valuable. They are needed for the education of their fellow prisoners. They have taught their duty to society by being forced to deal with their own trouble makers. Nothing gives a pickpocket a greater sense of social responsibility than having his own pocket picked."

The warden dwelt at length on the barbarity of capital punishment. All executions should take place in the public square, he said, and then people might begin to realize what a hideous relic of savagery they were fostering. "The effect upon men in prison when an execution takes place is frightful," he asserted. "The day the first two men to be electrocuted under our rule were taken to the chair, I could see by the faces and terrified eyes of the convicts the fearful strain they were under. The day afterward trembling hands and awkwardness about their work told the story of the reaction. And next week I have to order the execution of three young men in the heyday of their youth."

"I used to favor capital punishment, I don't now. We are so heartily ashamed of it that we hide the cursed thing away in a dark corner of a cellar and try to believe that it is not there. Next week three men, scarcely boys, will be killed by law more before their God without having been given a chance to redeem themselves—offered no opportunity to make amends to society for the wrong they have done it. I give the word at Sing Sing for every execution. Remember that each time I do that each of you who allow this terrible law to remain is guilty of murder."

He was a member of the New York Yacht Club, a member of the old Oxford Club, now the University; the New York Athletic and the Crescent clubs.

"Life is a rotten dream—just plain ruin in the creation," wrote Edward D. Murray, a salesman, of 219 East Thirty-first Street, Manhattan, before he took his life with gas. The note was addressed to his eighteen-year-old son, Edward. The son said his father and mother quarrelled about a year ago and separated.

In a silk frock of a style fashionable sixty years ago, Miss Olive Robbins, eighty years old and member of one of the oldest families in Brooklyn, lay down in her home at 77 Gates Avenue, and ended her life with gas. A family in the house smelled the fumes, but not in time.

Miss Robbins left a note, whose contents the police refused to make public beyond the request that all her property be given to her brother, A. A. Robbins, of 937 Kent Avenue. In the room were several deeds to property and a bankbook showing a small deposit.

"Please dispose of my body in the cheapest way possible—I prefer cremation," was the message left by Charles Mache, who killed himself with gas in a furnished room at 329 West Twenty-ninth Street, Manhattan. He left a note directing that Joseph Kagle, of 88 Memphis Street, Dorchester, Mass., and Charles Pelaky, of 1351 First Avenue, this city, be informed.

Gas also ended the life of Alonzo Moger, eighty-one years old, who lived with his wife at 2494 Eighth Avenue. Mrs. Moger returned from shopping to find her husband stretched on a couch, with a tube leading from a gas jet to his mouth.

The compassion of Tessie Bors, a twenty-year-old shop girl, for stray animals, is said to have led to her attempt to kill herself yesterday by drinking lye. She brought a homeless cat and dog home on Sunday to the furnished room in which she and her two sisters live, at 412 East Eighty-first Street. The cat scratched her, and when her sisters called her a "big baby" she drank the poison.

"If all the animals this young girl has aided could go before the police court and give testimony, a friend of the girl said, 'I guess the magistrate wouldn't hold her very long.'"

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Today a Special Offering of

Men's Suits at \$20.00

Reduced from \$38, \$35, \$30 and \$28

Included is every Sack Suit in our stock that has been from \$28.00 to \$38.00. Each is a product of the Saks tailoring organization. Each is in the latest current season's style. Colors and patterns as well as variety of fabrics in pleasing diversity. Styles for young, middle-aged and older men—styles thoroughly suited to each group.

No Sack Suits omitted, not even the staple blues and blacks.

A small charge for alterations. Fifth Floor

The Sale of Men's Shirts

Famous Make

Has been remarkably successful.

IT CONTINUES with unabated zest and activity.

Still comprehensive assortments, both of Gotham Shirts and those bearing the Saks label, from which to choose, as to colorings, patterns, styles and sizes (14 to 17).

Pleated and plain negligee; soft turn-back and stiff cuffs.

Shirts at 95c Shirts at \$1.35

Regular Prices \$1.50 & \$2.00 Regular Prices \$2.50 to \$3.50

Pure Silk Shirts / Regular Prices \$5 to \$6 at \$3.85

Main floor

On Account of the Death of

Mr. Simon Brentano

The Store Will Be Closed

Wednesday and Thursday

BRENTANO'S

Fifth Ave. & 27th St.

FIVE IN SINGLE DAY END LIFE WITH GAS

Clarence L. Fabre, Member of New York Y. C., Dies in Bathroom.

Excuses ranging from a row over homeless animals to financial troubles, illness and the simple conviction that life was no longer worth while, were given in suicide cases yesterday. Five persons killed themselves, and one was saved only by prompt help.

Coroner Senior is at work on the case of Clarence L. Fabre, an insurance man, who was found dead in the bathroom of his home at 32 Pierpont Street, Brooklyn. The tube from a gas fixture lay near his mouth. It is said that Mr. Fabre had been worrying over financial troubles. He was forty-six years old, and leaves a wife and twelve-year-old son.

Yacht Club, a member of the old Oxford Club, now the University; the New York Athletic and the Crescent clubs.

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Put Your Plans Into Action

—Telephone—

POSSIBLY you have a plan for promoting prosperity in your business, but are hesitating about putting it into action.

Why not turn to your telephone, test out the possibilities of your plan, then go after the business that's waiting for you?

It costs little to find out by telephone how you can get more business, and the telephone may give you just the help you need to pull prosperity your way.

Don't wait—work! Let the telephone help you to put your plans into action.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

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